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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication to have rejected articles returned, they want in all care md sump for that purpose,

Mr. Cleveland and the Democratic Methods.

According to the Herald, Mr. CLEVELAND has been very loath to meet Senator HILL and Mr. EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, for reasons which our neighbor thus explains:

"Mr. CLEVELAND, so my informant tells me, and he is himself very close to the ex-President, made no bones about the matter. He had no personal feeling against Mr. Moneyy or Mr. Herr, but he did not like their meth od, and he was popularly supposed to represent different ideas in politics. If he met Hin, it would be reported all around the country that he had yielded to the Hin, idea, and the machine was to have everything

CIRVELAND IS represented as saying, 'and it would not be consistent with my dignity. There are a great many independent voters in New York State who support me solely because they believe Mr. Hun and I represent different methods in politics if they thought other wise we should lose their support of

With all due respect to the Herald, we do made any such remark. Its informant has deceived the Herald.

Of course, Mr. CLEVELAND wants the support of Senator High and Mr. Munphy. them are true and loyal Democrats. They do need the light of Mr. CLEVELAND's or anyhody else's favor to induce them to perform their duty to the Democratic party. But Mr. CLEVELAND could never have regarded it as "not consistent with his dignity" to meet Democratic leaders so powerful and so distinguished as they. Of course he has always been giad to meet them and to give them the high honor they deserve for their eminent abilities and for their services to the Democratic cause.

Nor could be have said that he "represents different methods in politics" from theirs, for he knows that his election depends on their methods, and he is properly desirous to have those methods used to the utmost in the campaign in his behalf. The Democratic machine, as it is called, was never before so well adjusted in New York as now, as was demonstrated in the election of 1891. The mothods of its working have proved admirably efficient in practice. Under them the State has been wrested from the Republicans, a just apportionment has been secured, and the Democracy is in full control at Albany.

How, then, could Mr. CLEVELAND declare that he represents "different methods in polities?" What better methods could be devised than the methods which bring about Democratic triumph? He wants to be elected President. As a Democrat and the candidate of the Democratic party he would be disloyal to the Democracy if such were not his earnest desire; and in every way proper for him and within his power he will contribute to bring about such a result. Of course, then, the methods by which success has been won in this State are the methods he represents. They are Democratic methods and he is the Democratic candidate for President, whose election, in all human probability, will depend on the successful application of those methods in this State. There are no others for him to represent. His party's methods are his methods necessarily. The Democratic machine as it exists will be used in this campaign, and with the old and trusted engineers and managers. To deney: and, of course, Mr. CLEVELAND would not tolerate any methods leading to such a result.

Nor are there "a great many independent reported as saying. He knows from examluing the returns of elections ever since Mugwumpery appeared, that they are few, and he does not propose to sacrifice the many to the few. He does not intend to sacrifice the great Democracy to the petty and petulant Mugwumps.

Mr. CLEVELAND will be elected President next November because he represents the methods of Sepator Hill, Mr. MURPHY. Mr. CROKER, and the Democracy of the State of New York. Otherwise he could not be a Democrat, and not being a Democrat he could not be elected.

Against the Force Bill.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have put up their most popular man, LUTHER F. McKinney of Manchester, for Governor.

McKinnny is an Ohio man. He served in the Ohlo cavalry during the war, his highest rank being that of a sergeant. Then he went West to lowe and grew up with the gathers no mose, and of all things moss is the thing least beneficial to a candidate. In went to college in New York, became a to be known as "the Parson." He removed he embarked in politics, and in 1884 ran for Congress as a Democratic candidate, and was beaten. In 1886 he moved on the enemy by a margin so narrow that the voices of the canvassers creaked in announcing the result. In 1885 he ran for the third time, and was defeated; but 1890 found him

Such is the political record of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New Hampshire: an Ohlo man, a cavalryman, a clorgyman, a Congressman, a Manchester man, whipped. The Parson will keep the Republicans on the move. He will keep them guessstacks of energy, loads of skill, original packages of campaign soap, and harmony by the wholesale to finish the job.

carried it by 4,068; HARRISON had 2,342 mafority. In 1886 the Republican plurality on the State ticket was 461; in 1800 it was 93. The nomination of Parson McKinney on

New Hampshire is a close State. BLAINE

Thursday by the Democrats assembled in Concord is a good thing, but good as it is, they are to be credited with something

better. Here is their declaration: We denounce the attempt of the Republicans in the Fifty-first Congress to take from the sovereign people of the sovereign States of the Union their unationabl

at the polls of a standing army of Pederal officeholdera. The unscrupulous methods through which the present Republican national Administration came into power, and its treasonable attempt to pass a Force bill were successfully imitated and paralleled by the Re publican party of New Hampshire at our last State election. An armed mob, at the command of the revo-lutionary Governor, filled the Capitol and insulted the people's representatives while the larceny of the State vernment was accomplished."

That's the talk. It is the language of freemen. It will put strength in the right arm of the Parson, and hope into the breasts of his followers. It means that the Republican party must be beaten. No Force bill! No Negro Domination!

The South is One.

All doubts that may have existed two months ago respecting the firmness and solidity of the South in the present Presidential canvass, are already settled and cleared away. The South will stand by the Democratic party and the Democratic ticket in this contest; and no side issues and no schemes of third party freaks will have any effect when the electors assemble in their respective State capitals to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States.

This wholesome and encouraging result is especially grateful to us, because it comes as a response to the campaign war cry which THE SUN raised immediately upon the adjournment of the Chicago Convention; and among all the signs and indications of this remarkable result none is more cheering than a speech made at Richmond on Thursday by Senator DANIEL of Virginia, which we find reported in the columns of the New York Times. "The doctrine of liberty," began the Senator, in the words of PATRICK HENRY, "Is the not believe that Mr. CLEVELAND has ever gift of Goo." "The Force bill proposes to destroy the republic. Its provisions permit the employment of three millions of Federal officeholders in the shape of deputy marshals. The only way for the people Moreover, he knows and he has known to retain their libertles is to bruise from the first that he will have it, for both of the hend of this serpent by defeating the party that proposes to not require "placation," and they do not keep it alive. If the voters of this republic thoroughly understood the iniquities of this hated measure, the very stones in Boston, Chicago, and other great centres

would rise in mutiny." Senator DANIEL states the case with moderation, and his argument is entirely within the lines of truth and fact. Of course it is most widely appreciated and most deeply feit in the South, where the memory of the carpet-bag era is still alive and alarming. It is difficuit to understand why in the North these considerations are not more effective than they now appear to be. But we are confident that before the canvass is over, the subject will be fully understood, even by the most indifferent. Meanwhile it is certain that the South is now one and indivisible, and all its electoral votes will be given against the Force bill.

Some Facts About British Elections.

A good deal of misconception exists in this country regarding the number of qualifled voters in the United Kingdom, and also regarding the necessary costs of elections. The truth about these matters is set forth in the last number of the North American Review by Mr. H. W. LUCY, than whom there are few men in England better qualified to discuss the subject.

There is current among us an impression that the third Reform act, passed in 1885, brought about a close approach to universal suffrage. There is no doubt that the conditions under which the franchise is now exercised represent a vast improve ment on the state of things which prevailed in 1859, when Mr. BRIGHT pointed out that the so-called appeal to the country meant an appeal to only 800,000 men, of whom not more than half responded. Yet even now, when the population of the United Kingdom is close upon 38,000,000, the register of voters barely exceeds 6,000,000. As the last census testifies to the existence of 8,000,000 families, each of which presumably contains at least one adult male, whether father or elder brother, it is clear that range it would work disaster to the De- | the register falls short of manhood suffrage by about 2,000,000 votes. The register itself however, is delusive, for the number appearing on it largely exceeds the number of individuals having a vote. Under the voters in New York," as Mr. CLEVELAND is system of plural voting the same individual may be registered many times. Mr. GLAD-STONE, in the course of the late canvass, referred to a case in which a single man possessed forty votes. The exercise of this plural franchise is facilitated by the fact that more than a fortnight clapses between the day of polling in some boroughs and

the day of polling in some counties. From facts brought forward by Mr. LUCY the inference seems unavoidable that the methods of registration are deliberately contrived to restrict as far as possible the suffrage nominally bestowed upon the masses. The stipulations as to date practically disfranchise a large proportion of the working classes. For instance, in the general election which has just taken place in England, no man was able to vote unless he had occupied and paid rates for a house (house may mean lodgings) during the whole period of twelve months ending the 15th of July, 1891. This signifies-since the date of occupation began in July, 1890, while the voting took place this summer-that a country. A rolling stone, says the proverb, | man had to be a resident for fully two years in the same electoral district if he would avail himself of the lows McKunny became a farmer. Then he franchise which he estensibly possessed. The resultant disability falls dergyman, and, removing to Maine, came almost exclusively on the laboring population, which in England, as in every other to New Hampshire in 1873. Before the highly civilized country, is incessantly lichens had a chance to grow around him, shifting as work falls in one place and the promise of it beckons from another. We now see why the Conservative Government was determined to dissolve Parliament in for the second time, and squeezed through | June rather than in August: had it waited until August, the election would have been based on the new registry made in July. which would only have imposed upon a workingman continuous residence in the again at the starting post, and he was a same electoral districtior one year instead of winner on the home stretch. In Congress he | two. It was Mr. Gladstone's misfortune in 1886 that the defeat of his Home Rule bill occurred at such a juncture that he was forced to dissolve Parliament in June instead of August, an incident which cost him the votes of tens of thousands of workand a man who does not know when he is ingmen. It is these obstructive conditions of registration, as well as the absurd anomaly of plural voting, which the Libing. They may defeat him, but it will take | erals are resolved to abolish at the next

session of the new Parliament. Now as to the statutory costs of elections, the payment of which cannot be avoided. During the last canvass we often pointed out to American friends of Nationalist candidates that the latter, although poor men, would have to pay from \$1,500 in boroughs to \$3,000 in counties. We understated the truth. Wherever an election is contested each candidate is forced to disburse the maximum allowed by act of Parliament. Now the maximum allowed by the act in a borough of two thousand electors is \$1,750, but for every additional thousand electors an extra \$150 is permitted. In the counties, whore the area is the Federal Government and unawed by the presence | wider, \$3,250 in the statutory expense for a ! for the regulation of the voices of preachers

minimum register of two thousand electors, with an increase of \$300 for every additional thousand. In addition to the 30 expenses sanctioned by law, the candidate is suffered to spend a certain amount of pocket money. But if, during and upon his election, he spends in the way of pocket money more than \$500, a detailed statement must be sent in to the returning office. Within thirty-five days of the election, candidates are required to pay all their accounts and send in particulars with the statutory declaration solemnly affirming the account to be full and accurate.

The obvious effect of these heavy and unavoidable election expenses, coupled with the fact that members of Parliament receive no salary, is to render poor men ineligible to the House of Commons. This is the fundamental reason why, in the face of three Reform acts, England is still controlled by aristocrats and plutocrats. Mr. Goldwin SMITH has pointed out that the tremendous significance of the political changes made since 1830 will be for the first time disclosed when members of the House of Commons, like members of our House of Representatives and of our State Legislature, are paid for their services, and when the necessary election expenses are imposed not upon the candidate, but on his constituents or the imperial exchequer. It is this step, the most revolutionary in its consequences witnessed in England since the time of CROM-WELL, which Mr. GLADSTONE'S supporters have made up their minds to take.

The Landfall of Columbus.

It has recently been announced that the two caravels now building in Spain for the United States, as reproductions of the Pinta and Niffa, are to sail, with the Santa Maria, escorted by a Spanish squadron, to the spot where Columbus landed four centuries ago.

An interesting question arises, therefore, as to what island will be chosen for these honors; for there is a long-standing dispute as to what the land was upon which COLUMBUS saw a light rising and falling two hours before midnight on the 11th of October, 1492, and whose dim outline Rop-RIGO DE TRIANA discerned at 2 o'clock the next morning, as announced by the Pinta's gun. The Bahamas contain hundreds of islands, some of them resembling each other, and corresponding in certain respects with some of the descriptions of San Salvador given by COLUMBUS in his journal. There is a lack of trustworthy tradition in the islands as to the coming of the great navigator. In fact, they were soon depopulated by the Spaniards, who carried off the happy natives described by COLUMBUS to wear away their lives in working mines afterward discovered. Spain did not attempt to recolonize them, and the Euglish occupation came only in the year 1629.

The island that Columbus named San Salvador was called by the Indians Guanahani. For many years it was identified with Cat Island. In the United States until recent years this opinion was almost or quite universal, from its being supported by Washington Inving. It was also sustained by the great authority of Hum-BOLDT. Yet it was not everywhere received. NAVARRETE thought that San Salvador was the Grande Salina, one of the Turk's Islands. VARNHAGEN concluded that it was Marignana. Still another guess was the Island of Samana. Capt. Fox felt pretty sure that he had found the spot at Atwood's Key, or Samana, as it is usually called. And it is a rather curious fact that only last year the Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, in proposing to Secretary TRACY that a vessel should be sent to the island on which CoLUMBUS landed. to touch there on the morning of the 12th of October, 1892, incidentally added that Capt. Fox had "fixed the point of the first discovery at Atwood's Key." Mr. HALE was writing in behalf of so distinguished

and learned a body as the American Anti quarian Society. But of late years still another island has attracted the attention of investigators. with the result that at last the best opinion favors it as the true landing place of the great navigator. This is Watling's Island, situated about fifty miles east southeast of Cat Island. Muroz had hit on this as the true solution as long ago as 1798. He was supported after a time by BECHER, while Petermann, Peschel, Daniel, and Major are among those who have accepted the same conclusion. But perhaps the most important evidence is that which was furnished a few years ago by Governor BLAKE, who, while Governor of the Bahamas, made several cruises among the islands with the express object of determining the landfall of Colum-BUS. He took with him a draughtsman to sketch the outlines of the various shores visited, and Mrs. BLAKE made water-color drawings of the scenery. Sailing over the course of COLUMBUS, with a copy of the discoverer's log book in his hand, and verifying the descriptions from point to point, he succeeded by a process of elimination in getting rid of one and another claimant. and in settling upon Watling's Island as fully corresponding to the words of COLUM-BUS. Each of the others failed of complete identification. Watling's, which is thirteen miles long by about eight miles wide, has one-third of its area occupied by a largoon of brackish water. It is a fertile island, surrounded by a coral reef, except at Graham's Harbor, which is a broad sweep, with a narrow entrance, having a promonfory near by. All this corresponds with the account of COLUMBUS. Since this memorable cruise of Governor BLAKE, Mr. CRONAN has been over the same ground for a similar purpose, and has reached the

ame conclusion. It is probable that opinion will definitely settle upon Watling's Island as the true landfall of COLUMBUS. Indeed, the name San Salvador was officially given to it a few years ago in recognition of its claims.

How high should a clergyman raise his voice in preaching? This question is brought up by the preacher who edits our Baptist contemporary, the Examiner of this city. He argues in favor of a low voice in the pulpit. He maintains that "a sermon does not depend for its effect on being shouted at people;" that "a thought does not need to be driven into men's heads with a vocal sledge hammer;" that "a preacher does not need to rival the auctioneer in order to move audiences;" and that "an animated delivery is not dependent upon loudness of utterance." He illustrates this opinion with various examples, and especially commends one Baptist preacher who in his sermons "seldom raises his voice much above a conversational key.' "In our generation," he says, "there have been few platform speakers who more completely united the art of persuasion to the graces of style than WENDELL PHILLIPS and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, but nobody

ever heard either of them yell." These opinions of the clergyman who edits the Examiner are entertaining. We cannot set up any unchangeable rule

or platform speakers. In power and compass the voices of different persons differ greatly from each other. We have heard excellent sermons from preachers with that kind of bass voice known as basso profundo and we have heard just as powerful ones from other preachers whose voice was hardly louder than a squeak. Neither the base voiced preacher nor the squeak-voiced preacher could preach in any voice other than that which nature had given him, and which was dependent upon the vocal chords, the capacity of the lungs, the natural vigor, the spiritual quality, and other things. Preachers and other orators who are very much in earnest, who seek to move the souls of their hearers, and who follow their own innermost instincts, are apt to speak emphatically, with such vocal power as they can command or as may be needed. considering place and circumstance. I seems to us that this remark covers the ground. There can be no rule in the case that is not dependent upon spirit, purpose

brawn, vocality, and appropriateness. The Examiner tells of one edifying Baptist preacher who delivers his sermons in a "conversational key." All right, for all we know. We can tell of another Baptist preacher, the most influential preacher of that sect in this generation, SPURGEON of Lendon, whose key was of another kind, and must have been if his words were to be heard by one-tenth part of the vast audi ences which he addressed.

As for that master of oratory, WENDELL PHILLIPS, it is true that he never yelled, but he certainly had a voice of power and compass, which he used in a forcible and effective way, especially when delivering his anti-slavery speeches. He knew how to use all its keys, and how to make it expressive of the passion or the thought that he desired to communicate to the mind of his hearers. There were no meaningless keys for him any more than there were for those Athenian orators of the old times

"Whose resistless eloquence Wielded at will that flerce democratic, Shook the arsenal and fulmin'd over Greece

To Macedon and ARTAXERES' throne." The Democratic and other political stump speakers now in the field will do well to learn how to use their keys with power.

Evidence of the mighty march of the BLAIR boom is found on every side. Here for example, is that venerable and trust worthy Republican organ, the Boston Daily

"Various emotious will be caused by the prospect this unique individual's becoming again a our national legislature. It is not a very common o currence for a man who has but lately stepped out of the upper House to step into the lower; but the Hon. W. B. Air of New Hampshire is not a very common sor of man. It will be a consolation to some people to re fact that in the House of Representatives there is limit to the length of speeches."

It pains us to be obliged to remind the Dail Advertiser that the name of New Hampshire's world-famous citizen is H. W. Blain, not W. W. BLAIR.

An esteemed correspondent writes to dis pute the claim of Squam to joint proprietor ship in BLAIR and to assert the claim of Skeag. We admit the Skeag, but we refuse to yield i regard to Squam. No narrow geographical technicalities limit the sphere of BLAIR' genius. He belongs not only to Squam, to Skeag, and to Squog, but to the whole vast and expansive continent.

Ever since Mr. E. ELLERY ANDERSON, one of the founders of the County Democracy, and the first Chairman thereof, withdrew from its ranks, he has been a thorn in the side of the rapidly diminishing number of those who remained steadfast to the cause of electioneer ing by circular, otherwise known as "paper fighting." On Wednesday evening a meeting of the County Committee, still so called, of the County Democracy was announced to be held at the small meeting room in the Cooper 'nion: but when the handful of the surviving faithful arrived at their accustomed quarters. they found the cosey little room already filled by long-haired mathetes, short-haired woman suffrage advocates, Farmers' Alliance Populists, copyright reformers, and pedestrian who had come in out of the cold. Resenting this intrusion into the one spot where, at safe distance from all antagonists, the County Democrats perform their fighting, their chagrin was raised to bitterness when the eloquent and illustrious secoder. Mr. Anderson, was seen to mount the platform for the purpose, as was announced, of addressing those present on the subject of "Political Reform." The Times reports Mr. Anderson as touching on the advertised subject of his remarks "only in a general way;" but he declared himself in favor of industrial cooperation, and also as a defender of orderly strikes. "The doctrines of Socialism," he added, "will not be applicable in this world until men lose their greed for wealth, their lust for power, and their passion for women." These sentiments brought no encour agement to the straggling County Democrats n attendance, and those of them who turned away from Mr. Anderson, more in sorrow than in anger, then learned for the first time that their former Chairman had not been addressing a County Democracy meeting at all, but meeting of the "Socialist League of America. In the interest of the latter, the County Democrats had been temporarily dispossessed, being shunted off to a small room in the same building, where, behind barred doors, which Mr. Anderson's eloquent voice could not penetrate, they discussed confidentially the political situation as it exists at present, and the small relation which they bear to it in any of its phases. "Did you hear what he said?" said one of those in attendance at the meet ing. "The County Democracy is not to wir till men lose their greed for wealth, their lust for power, and their passion for women. Begorra! we'll be all deader than the County Democracy is before that time."

The Brooklyn police are arresting people for violating the sanitary ordinances, or, in legal words, for "maintaining nuisances." Over 500 offenders have been taken up there within a few days for this offence. That is the way to do business. The 5,000 other Brooklyn offenders of the same kind against whom complaints have been made had better look out if they don't want to be arrested.

The police of this city have not needed t make so many arrests for offences of this kind; but, on their behalf, we raise the sign, 'Take Notice," for the perusal of the several thousand residents of the city who have received orders this week from the Sanitary Bureau to abate nuisances. This bureau bas agency of the police. It is dangerous to violate the sanitary laws in these times, as a good many people have found out this week.

A new queen of the ocean has been born, not arising out of the waters like VENUS, but by being shot down the ways of a ship yard. Campania never knew greater honor than giving a name to the new Cunard ship destined to be the finest on the sea, until the appearance of a better. The City of Paris has aver aged 20% knots an hour across the Atlantic. We believe the Campania is by contract to average 21 knots, and she comes from a firm which is generally disposed to build a faster boat than the agreement calls for. It would not be surprising if she should be good eventually for 21 % knots, and that will bring the ocean crossing down to about five days and ten hours, steaming time. Leaving Queenstown at midday of Sunday she would e in our bay at 0 in the afternoon of the folowing Friday.

Extremes Most.

The newest kind of shoe, says an exchange, has a ventilated too, so has the oldest.

CHOLKRA GERMS AND BOGUS NEWS. Pultter's Unique Stock to Trade Attract the Attention It Deserves,

From the Seston Journal.

The New York World of Tuesday boasts that all day yesterday the World tug ran in and out among the ships of the cholera fleet in the lower bay. Hour after hour the tug lay along-side the big Normannia." The young men of the World receive communications from the infected ship, and they show themselves in every way regardless of the law. In this connection It is interesting to remember that a section of the Penal Code of New York enacts that any person who holds an interview, without the permission of the Health Officer, with the passengers or crew of an infected ship detained at Quarantine commits a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is a year's imprisonment, a fine not exceeding \$2,000, or both.

From the Norfolk Landmark, A remarkable feature of the cholera situation in New York is that the World newspaper insists upon stealing aboard of the infected steamers with a squad of reporters, in spite of quarantine, and carrying the disease ashore, regardless of consequences. We should think that the people of New York would resent this in such a way as to effectually stop it From the New Orleans Times Democrat.

They [the World's cholera spreaders] ac knowledged that they were not risking their lives and the health of the country voluntarily. but had been ordered to do so by their em ployer, who had instructed them to violate the law in order that his paper might furnish sensation. There ought to be some law to reach a paper of this kind. It is a positive nuisance and a danger to the whole country, Such foats are not true journalism, but sensa tionalism of the worst type-and it is different from the ordinary sensationalism in that it is positively dangerous.

From the Scranton Truth The introduction of cholera into New York means an introduction throughout the land, and if the action of the World is as THE SUN describes, its reprehensible conduct cannot be denounced too severely. In such a grave crisis as this it becomes the duty of every newspaper, animated by a spark of decency, to cooperate with the health authorities in promoting cleanliness and preventing plague. and no amount of mistaken "enterprise" can possibly atone for the introduction upon these shores of the terrible scourge that is now decimating Hamburg and its environs. From the Millon Standard.

THE SUN. with justice, denounces the World for the sensational manner taken to secure news from the quarantined cholera vessels in New York harbor. Representatives of the latter paper have boarded a quarantined vessel in spite of the vigilance of the health officers and have brought back letters and messages which have been sent broadcast. This is strong indictment, and, if correct, the World is amenable not only at the bar of justice as a violator of law, but also at the bar of public opinion as a violator of the most sacred duties of journalism and manhood. There is no use for a health officer, no use for quarantine, no use for any of the usual means of defence against plague, if they may all be trampled under foot to secure newspaper sensations. From the Hoboken Republican

It has been known to persons who have had n opportunity to be posted that the New York World was the premier fakir of journalism. It is always interesting to find charlatanism of any kind unmasked. The World has humbugged the public for a long time with carefully assorted lies. The World seems to have made a regular business of faking and humbugging the people who were inconsiderate enough to spend any of their time in eading it; well-informed people got tired of it long since. We have heard men who were good judges say that it was one of the poorest journals published in New York. It is usually a heterogeneous mass of unclassified, vulgar sensations, scraped up by every irresponsible pen ny-a-liner who chooses to engage in the busi

ness and carry the foul product to this head A man who cares much for his reputation does not care to be seen reading this sheet. devoted to special lying, either in street cars or the ferryboats. It is readily inferred that any one content with the World's twaddle could not be much of a man, intellectually or otherwise. The main business of the World has been to make its owner, who is permeated with abnormal commercial instincts, rich in dollars and cents. In this, we believe, the World has succeeded, but at the expense of nearly every redeeming quality of journalism. It is humbug, intended to humbug; any one

humbugged by it deserves to be humbugged. Tay Suy the World's brilliant neighbor b performed a real service to the community and to journalism by tearing the mask from the brow of this prince of charlatans. THE Bun has proved that the so-called foreign despatches, about which the World was tooting so much lately, were written in its own office in New York. THE SUN has published fac-similies of despatches which she clusively as can be that the alleged interviews with Bismarck and 'Schiaparelli were manu factured fakes, put up in the World's office in

New York. The World's reputation for lying is so well established that when it does happen to tell the truth very few will believe it. We sometimes pity the honest, artless souls who read the World and nothing else, and who mean to do right, if the truth could only reach them. The cooked-up lies are so ingeniously fed to them that they never suspect that they are the victims of a stupendous system of lying. which TRE SUN has served the public by exposing in a manner so conclusive that the World staggers under the blows.

From the Le Roy Gazett The New York World has of late been several times convicted of palming off bogus news upon its readers, and papers all over the coun try are exposing the frauds. The World squirms, but its character is gone, and the public now has little confidence in anything it prints either as matters of news or politics. I is a fake paper, and its sin has found it out. From the Glens Falls Republican.

And now THE SUN says the World's alleged interview with John Roff, pilot of the infested steamship Moravia, is bogus, as that gentle man "has been dead for more than a year. THE SUN has got the World "on the hip." From the Oakland Enquirer

On the 12th of July the World printed an 'exclusive" interview with Prince Bismarck. It was striking, interesting, exciting. It appeared to be one of the best pieces of new sent from Europe for months. The only fault in it was that it was not true that the interview was never given by Bismarck, but was manufactured in the New York office of the World. The proof of this is positive. Bismarck denied the interview, and when the World was challenged, some time after the interview appeared, to produce evidence that it had ever received such a cablegram, it resorted to a stratagem fatal to itself. From the Lockport Daily Sun.

because of its illegal receipt of letters from the cholera ships. A permanent quarantine wouldn't hurt it. From the Albany Morning Expres

The New York World may be quarantined

The New York World has not yet been quarantined. Quarantine it. From the New Britain Record.

If the World would go out of business it would be a mighty good thing for decency and prosperity.

Black and Yellow are Pulltzer's Colors, TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In Addison's Freeholder, paper 17, we find this: ", We are told that in Turkey, when any man is the author of notorious falsehoods, it is usual to blacken the whole front of his house. * One could almost wish that the habitations of such of our own countrymen as deal in forgerles derimental to the public were distin-guished in the same manner, that their fel-low subjects might be cautioned not to be too easy in giving credit to them. Were such a method put in practice, this metropolis would

be strangely checkered; some entire parishes would be in mourning, and several streets darkened from one end to the other."

If this wholesome custom of the unspeakable Turk has fallen into decay, it might be revived in New York for special application to the World newspaper offices. The Sun has already painted Mr. Pulitzer's journal and its editors in such dark colors that they need no further attention, but the building from which it is issued should be painted in the deepest mourning as a constant reminder of the fate of all liars.

Mexersebale, Pa. MEYERSDALE, Pa.

Room for the Pestilential Sheet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On Wednes. day last I was sitting in one of the cars of the Long Island Railroad. A gentleman in front of me was reading the World. When the train reached Jamaica many other passengers came reached Jamaica many other passengers came in, and one gentleman took a sent beside the World reader. As soon as he saw that paper he arose, saying: "I won't sit in proximity to that secoundrelly paper. There may be cholera germs in every copy that they issue." And notwithstanding that the car was crowded he stood in the baggage car rather than occupy the obnoxious seat. There is only one way: Boycott such a nuisance.

BROOKLYNITE.

Bogus News Too Much Without the Germs.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have not read a copy of the World since the Bismarck "interview," and never intend to read it again. I now read THE SUN, and find great pleasure in reading the "Pulitzer Pestilence" column like what the Metropolis says of the I like what the Metropolis says of the "cholera" sheet. I preaume the World, which I used to buy, is now printed just the same (for the circulation department) and taken up the Hudson River to some wall paper factory. I say, send the whole edition up the river. When I read their bulletin one morning that the World crew was not allowed to hoard the Moravia. I said, "Never again will I read that paper." How many more are saying the same? M. T. G.

SENATOR GORMAN AS A FARMER He Raises Wheat, Corn, and Hay, and Thoroughbred Cattle and Horses,

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.-Senator Gorman was in this city yesterday. He is looking the pioture of good health, which he attributes to plenty of outdoor exercise and absolute rest at his beautiful country seat in Howard county. Maryland, five miles from the prosperous little village of Laurel. Mr. Gorman keeps his eye on the political situation generally. but while the cholera is threatening New York he is reluctant to leave his comfortable home to take up a temporary residence near Democratic headquarters. He has just rebuilt his country house, which was destroyed by fire at the very moment when he was leading the final attack on the Force bill in the Senate.

It is a fact not generally known that Senator Gorman is a practical and pros-perous farmer. He has one of the best-regusenator Gorman is a practical and prosperous farmer. He has one of the best-regulated farms in Maryland, consisting of something over 500 acres. Every acre, except the woodland, is under cultivation, and his neighbors say that he is one of the few farmers in that vicinity who manage to make a farm support itself. His crop is principally wheat, corn, and hay, and recently he has embarked in the business of raising thorough bred cattle and horses. Two or three times a week, when he is at home, he makes a tour of the farm with his foreman to see that everything is in good shape. Just now his attention is directed to a string of coits one and two years old, a Kentucky stallion, a full brother to the famous runner Parole, and an Arabian mare out of the imported stock formerly owned by President Grant. A few miles from Fairview is a branch of the Paturent River, which furnishes the water power for driving one of the largest and busiest cotton duck milisin the country. That stream is well stocked with California trout and black bass, and on its banks the Senator and one or two personal friends made a catch of thirty-nine trout, and the same evening served them to his family and guests at home. One of Senator Gorman's neighbors is Mr. Adee, Third Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Adee has a beautifully kept farm and a comfortable home situated in a picturesque grove of trees. He is obliged to travel about twentyfour miles morning and evening going to and from the Department of State. In addition to his diplomatic duties he finds time to take a keen interest in his farm, and, by the aid of competent assistants, manages to grow a good crop of wheat and corn. ent assistants, manages to grow a good

New Peatures in Millinery.

Airy, fairy trifles of millinery do not occupy a prominent place among the French models now exhibited by leading wholesale importers. In fact, there is an at mosphere of dignity and solidity about the autumn and winter designs exceeding anything seen in some time. Beaver models have been multiplied; felt is more conspicuous than ever: velvet buts and bonnets-the me terial puffed, gathered, or Stretched smoothly on a frame—are unusually prominent,

It is impossible to describe the manifold varieties of the beaver hat. A comparatively smooth crown is joined to an exceedingly rough brim. In some exam ples only part of the brim is in the rough, and the rough section resembles an appliqued band rather than a continuous woven surface. Another style is distin suished by a long silky nap troped smoothly in one direction, but not so smoothly as to disguise the un-usual length of the bair. This quality, perhaps the most expensive, can be had in charming tones of mixed colors. For instance, in one dark red, dull Others are dyed in ombre effects.

The variety and the adjustment of colors is perhaps one of the most important features of this season's millinery. Felt in particular shows all sorts of levely two-toned shadings. A dull pink crown is joined to a black brim, a black crown to a pink brim. Many of the brims are double faced-navy bine outside, pale bine underneath; or brown and pink, brown and cream dark blue and red, yellow and black in contrast.

Narrow strands of felt and of silk elaborately braided scarfs of beaver are twisted about the crowns of velve and of felt hats. Cocoanut fibre and felt, curiously wrought together in a ribbed pattern, is an extreme French novelty, but one which will hardly become popular, inasmuch as the retail price of a medium size untrimmed hat is from \$8 to \$10.

Ostrich feathers, almost every species of bird and of birds' wings, are the trimmings par excellence—ostrich plumes distancing the smaller tips in popularity. As a result the disposition of hat trimmings is somewhat lower than heretofore, and they are spread more even ly over the crown, with a tendency to mass near the front. The fore and aft structure is a thing of the past, likewise the isolated loop of ribbon rising to an extreme altitude in some particular spot. The use of peacock feathers and a duplication of their colors in manufactured wings, algrettes, &c., is very noticeable in trimmings.

Notwithstanding dozens of new shapes are the product of this year's fashion designers, the tendency in large, small, and medium-sized hats is decidedly to ward straight brims, joined to all sorts of quain crowns. By means of wire and a milliner's deft fin gers, the larger brims will doubtless be tortured into a variety of curves to suit individual fancy; nevertheless, the best imported models to date show little in dentation, and are distinguished by a certain trim smartness of outline. An exception is a hat of medium size, with a slightly flaring brim turning up directly

Both in bats and turbans a low, roomy crown is mor in use than for some time past. A modification of the Mother Goose" crown is also seen, bonnets in particu lar for the most part having a small smokestack pro-jection in the back against which the trimming is massed. The majority of turbans are elongated and have a low, broad crown and a brim turned up close to the back and sides, tapering toward the front, where it projects a tride. The "Tourist," the "Alpine," and the "English walking" shapes in felt and in beaver, with perhaps slight changes as to the curve of the brim, are among the most popular for early fall wear.

Felt bonnets will have an unprecedented reign. Next in favor will be those of veivet. A favorite model for the latter is shaped like a half handkerchief, usually lined with a contrasting color, the point resting on the hair in front, the corners turned up and fastened on top of the crown with a pompon, a bow, or a bird. On such was of golden brown velves, lined with deep plak velvet, the corners caught together on top with a clus-ter of pink and brown shaded estrich tips.

Bonnets are tiny but the prominence given to the triangular shape worn on the head to impart greater breadth than depth accentuates the effect of size. Narrow ties are worn with bonnets, but hats are

Pride in Atchison.

From the Atchison Dutly Glole,
So many people go around looking as though they
had a piece of Limburger chaese under their noses.

From the New Fock Weekly.

Mrs Newage-Why don't girls learn their father's business, and be independent? One Girl-l'lease, ma'am, my father is a telegraph lineman.

REPUBLICANS IN OLD RENTUCKY

A Watermelon Wagon was Their Platform at the Clark County Convention, ON THE ROAD, Ky., Sept. 5.—The Republicans of Clark county held a County Convention few days ago to nominate a Sheriff and a Circuit Clerk. Being in Winchester, the county seat, on the Convention day, I thought it might be interesting to go and see how the thing was done on the lower side of Mason and Dixon's

> vention held in the Court House. "Are you hunting the coon Convention?" said a Democrat on the street corner, of whom I inquired the way to the Court House. "They've transferred it down to Oliver's field." Following a long dark line of humanity. I

> line. I understood it was to be a mass con-

ame to the place of meeting, and found in a field of ten acres or more some 700 or 800 Republicans, 90 per cent. black, gathered together to nominate the two candidates, both white. The Convention had been called to order before I arrived, and as I came up the hillside to the stand a white speaker was saying: "I am pleased, as I stand here under the blue canopy of Heaven, to see all these gentlemen here, their breasts heaving with Republicanism." and the applause shut out the re-

men here, their breasts heaving with Republicanism." and the applause shut out the remainder of the sentence. The stand was under an old locust tree, and as I came close enough to see it I discovered it to be a one-horse wagen, loaded with watermelons, and its driver, a darkey, stood at the head of his steed. Furnishing a platform for his party, you might say, but you don't have to.

The Chairman of the Convention was white, and stood down on the wheel to give the speaker room. I found that this speaker was seconding the nomination of one of the candidates, and when he had finished him up in a blaze of glory he was followed by a hard-looking citizen, who rose to make a few incongenial remarks on the gentleman who had been nominated, and be proceeded to rip him up the back in the most approved Iashion, the chief and only grievance being that this man had sixteen year ago voted for a Democrat, and the late of the Republican party could not be trusted in the hands of such a person. This was received with mingled cheers and groans, and the Chairman took the watermelon wagon and announced that the two candidates for Sherilf having been duly nominated according to parliamentary rules and usages, the Convention would now vote for them, and all who were in favor of Smith should go over to the left hand side of the field and all for Jones should take the right hand.

Democrats, Prohibitionists, and outsiders had in the mean time sought the shade on a fence behind the water melon wagon. The Chairman yelled himself hoarse, but the voters wouldn't vote and stood around the stand relling for their respective candidates. I went into the crowd, and I heard a short, heavy set man say to a big fat colored man:

"Did you mean that personal?"

"You said it yourself, returned the darkey, "But frat ain't what I'm talkin' about. You said it hourse, but the peritonitars, Did you mean that personal?"

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other persevered. "Did you mean that personal!"
"Well, you ought to be in jall if you a'int,"
admitted the darky.
"You come down here out of the crowd and
I'll fix you," said the short man valiantly.
"Walt till the meetin's over," said the darky,
"and i'll give you all you want, but you don't
git me into no row in the presence of all these
yer intelligent people," and he looked at me
until I felt embarrassed at my own eniment,
and. I might say, isolated respectability. Then
he turned away and I heard the short man
say to the crowd:
"For half a cent I'd steal his wife from him."
Later during the meeting I heard the short
man telling what "we done" at Minneapolis

say to the crowd:

"For half a cent I'd steal his wife from him."

Later during the meeting I heard the short man telling what "we done" at Minneapolis and at Chicago in 1888 and Chicinnati in 1876, and how Jim Blaine was the only man in this great nation to-day and a lot more, but nothing about the benitentiary. In the mean time the Chairman was trying to get the Convention to vote.

"Gentlemen." he pleaded, "go to the right and left and be orderly for the welfare of the Republican party."

"It hasn't got any," sung out somebody in the crowd, and a laugh went up.

The Chairman, finding he couldn't talk the crowd apart, got down, and with his cane he tried to drive the voters over to their respective sides, being aided in this commendable undertaking by several licutenants and by a lot of charitably disposed Democrats, who wanted to help the Convention do its work, and also to do a little voting themselves for the candidate they thought they could defeat the easier in November. At least, that's what the other fellows said. While this was going on the driver of the watermelon wagon got tired of waiting, and whipping up his horse drove off the field, leaving the party without a platform, so to speak.

Some sort of a division was arrived at after

off the field, leaving the party without a platform, so to speak.

Some sort of a division was arrived at after a long struggle, and the Chairman elimbed up into the forks of the old locust tree and said that as nearly as he could judge and as close to parliamentary usage as he could get, Smith had got the most votes, and as the duly authorized agent he would announce him as the candidate of the Republican party for Sheriff. Then there was a howland a shout from the Jones side, and motions to adjourn and motions to have a delegated convention and motions to have primaries and motions of all sorts were slung out promiscuously, and the Chairman, astraddle of the forks, looked serenely down and let them howl. But it couldn't last forever, and after a while order was restored and the Circuit Clerk candidate was nominated without much difficulty.

One Republican who has recently come from the Ohio side, after taking in the situation and studying up the personnel of the Convention, remarked: "Well, as I'm going to live in Kentucky, I think I'll hereafter be a Republican politically, but a Democrat personnely."

The redeeming trait of the Convention was that there wasn't any hogy drunk, and nobody wanted to fight, not even the short man and the darkey. There wasn't any negro domination about it, either, the white men bossing it just as if they had been Democrats.

W. D. C.

SUNBEAMS.

-English oak is scarce, lots offered for sale nowsdays commanding large prices. At a sale of some cak trees in Burghley Park recently from 160 to 180 each vers paid for trees. Half a dozen of the best trees sold tor £81, £80, £72, £68, £64, and £81, ing 150 feet of lumber, sold for CSO. A year ago an oak was sold for £110-nearly \$500. -One of the oldest west side pumps still holds its

place in front of a beer saloon at the southeast corner of Hudson and Morton streets. It is used a great deal by teamsters, and spont and handle work together in most natural fashion, but according to local tradition the pump long since ceased to draw its supply from local springs, and really yields plain Croion water, introduced into the well in the usual fashion.

-Missouri City, Mo., has a cat with eight legs and four tails; Moberly, Mo., has an albino with pink eyes and white, kinky hair; Springfield, Mo., has a ten-year-old boy who weighs 180 pounds and has two extra fingers and two extra toes; a Daviess county (Mo.) farmer has some growing corn seventeen feet six inches high, cleven feet to the first ear; a listes county Mo.) farmer has some squashes that weigh more than a hundred pounds each. It's a great season for freaks in old Missouri. -An uncommonly interesting and valuable material,

familiar to the florists, though sittle known to others, a "raphia," a fibre made from the inner bark of a Japanese tree, and used in long shreds for tying deli-cate plants. It comes in long platts like horse bair, is a light brownish yellow in color, and when twisted makes a light, strong twine. Large quantities of raphia are imported for the use of florists and gardeners. It is found cheaper than manufactured twine, and, by rason of its pliancy and softness, is more suitable to

the use to which it is put. —Art has been as inaccurate in its representation of the snake in motion as of the hors. The snake does not literally "go upon his belly." Scriping to the contrary notwithstanding, but upon his side, and his mo-tion results from the use of the intercests muscles in such a way as to contract the ribs on one side at a time. By this process and in this position the snake can run very rapidly, but only for a short time. He is quite unable to glide upon a perfectly amouth surface, nor is he able, as most persons suppose to propel his whole body forward and in air when striking

-Henry George's Mandard, just suspended, once had a circulation of between 50 (cr) and 75,000, but is steadily sank in circulation during the last three years of its existence save for a short time when a special effort was made to obtain new subscribers. Oddiy enough, however, it came near paying its way duronough, however, it can be also since its brief season of early prosperity. Its constantion, like that of most propagandist organs, was widely scattered, not only in the United States, but in England and Australia. Its annual deficit was met by a few wealthy men who shared Mr. George's theory, and its subscription list was kept alive by the efforts of a few hundred enthusi-

astic single taxers. -A tunnel, the longest in the world, has been projected and begun, practically under Simplon, to soper-acde the famous road over the mountain constructed by Napoleon. The "Route of the Simplon" is thirtyeight inites in length; the tunnel will be a tride less than twelve miles and a half. The wagen road is 0.592 feet above sea level, is twenty-five to thirty feat wide, crosses 611 bridges, and passes through several tunnels, it takes eight or nine hours to cross the mountain by the wagon road, the tunnel can be traversed in three-quarters of an hour. The power to run the drills, light the workings, and ventilate the anel is to be derived from the river Marsa. The cost

s estimated at about \$1.240,000 a mile. Chuse Enough.

From the Chingo Dully Inter-Ocea.

Miss Denion.—Stridges, what is wrong with this sponge cate; it is very tough.

Bridges (just over)—Shure, Miss, I think the sponge I used was party owid.